

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL (POSTAGE PREPAID) IN ADVANCE.
 One year \$1.00
 Six months .60
 Three months .35

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COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
 Sheriff..... T. A. Ward
 Clerk..... B. Crossen
 Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
 Commissioners..... Jas. Barnette,
 Frank Kinmond,
 J. W. Koomz
 Assessor..... E. F. Shapp
 Surveyor..... Troy Shelby
 Superintendent of Public Schools.....
 Coroner..... N. M. Eastwood

HARRIS TO DIE.

Carlyle Harris, the wife murderer, is condemned to electrocution, and has denied a new trial. Unless Governor Flower relieves him, his death will terminate the most sensational murder case that has been tried in New York city for a decade. He had a fair trial before an impartial jury. He was defended by the ablest legal talent, and all the testimony he wished to advance was allowed. All was in vain. The verdict was unanimous against him. In a multitude of ways he has labored to get a new trial. So strong has been his appeal that public sentiment became aroused in some unhealthy way, and one prominent New York paper has labored vigorously in his defense. Recorder Smythe, one of the firmest, and most impartial men that ever sat upon a bench, refused to be moved because he saw no valid evidence to support the demand for a new trial. Harris was a young man who represents a class too common in our cities. He was handsome, polished, brilliant and popular. He made a beautiful girl think he loved her and implored her to marry him. She consented. Like a villain he tired of her. Rather than live like a man and make a happy home, he poisoned her while attending a fashionable boarding school in New York city. He planned that death would thus come without discovering him as its fateful cause. But an innocent soul had been dispatched before its time from this earth. It must be avenged. A newspaper man came to the rescue; the strange death was investigated; startling developments followed; Harris was arrested, proof was piled on proof, the trial came, the evidence was convincing, and the verdict was natural. Thus a girl who trusted in a man who professed to love and promised to protect her sleeps in death, but public sentiment and the law demand that the destroyer of her sacred life shall go before the court of another world for final punishment, and that the sport in womanhood shall not be the purty of adventurers without a merited and lasting rebuke.—Telegram.

Among the freaks secured for the world's fair is a specimen of the laughing jackass. And with an extravagance that seems almost wanton the management sent clear to South Australia for it.

The man who attempts to do business without advertising has been aptly compared to a young fellow winking at a pretty girl in the dark. He may know what he is doing but nobody else does.

With four newspaper men in the cabinet, Mr. Cleveland ought to get along pretty well. Mr. Carlisle once filled the editorial chair. Mr. Lamont was a newspaper man when Cleveland discovered him, Hoke Smith runs a paper now, and J. Sterling Morton was in his younger days connected with the Chicago Times. What would this country do, anyway, if it wasn't for the newspapers?

A reaction has set in against pugilism, which will tend, if continued, to rid the arena of fistic encounters. Two deaths within a year caused by "punishment," and the general disreputable character of prize fights, with all the accompanying license to kindred vices, will cause public opinion to be directed against them. The great and glorious nation can afford to lose this feature of its amusement.

The reduction of registration of letters to eight cents is gratifying, not only to the public, but to postoffice clerks, who have been much bothered by the old law. It is hard to make many who register letters see that the extra two cents for postage was still needed after the registry fee was paid. The registration business will probably pay the government more at eight cents than at the old figure. It will make registry clerks work a little harder, but that will not hurt most of them.

Mining Commissioner C. W. Ayer is showing commendable zeal in preparing for the mining exhibit at the world's fair. His example is infectious, and he reports that from one mine he received \$300 worth of ore, which is simply wonderful to look at. Two hundred and fifty pounds of similar ore yielded \$5,000, and this is fully as rich. Also that a man went up in the Siskiyou mountains on snowshoes to get some coal, and will bring it down on his back.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

We do not believe that the courts of Oregon will sustain the decision of any local authority which may hold that the failure to compel the same man to pay tax twice on the same property violates the whole assessment roll. This is contrary to the constitutional requirement that all taxation must be equal and uniform, and contrary to the spirit of the statutes. Taken in connection with the repeal of deduction for debt in the same law, the plain intent of the repeal of the mortgage tax law is that mortgages upon land which has already paid full tax shall not be taxed at all.

Any double taxation is unjust. Taxation of the same person on the same property twice is outrageous. This is the effect of all taxation of credits. It is the plain effect when the owner of the land covenants in a mortgage deed to pay all taxes upon the loan for which it is security. It is none the less the effect when there is no covenant. In that case, the lender of the money simply adds enough to the interest or commissions to cover all possible taxation.

Great service has been done the people of Oregon by the law authorizing the borrower of money to covenant to pay taxes on the debt in the mortgage deed. This makes it clear to the duller mind that tax levied on a debt is paid by the borrower. This principle is no more true of the loan carrying such a covenant than of all loans. The borrower in the former case merely agrees in set terms to do that which he does in all cases; he merely pays direct to the tax-collector what, in other cases, the borrower pays through the lender in form of added interest, bonus or commission. It is a fixed and universal principle that every tax laid upon a debt is paid by the borrower. The covenant in the mortgage deed simply makes the operation of this principle plain to the mind incapable of close reasoning.

Since deduction for debt is abolished, it is unjust to tax any form of credit, whether a mortgage note, a bank note, bills receivable or a book account. In every case, the tax so levied upon the creditor is passed on to the debtor, in form of greater charges for the loan. This is double taxation, because the security on which the credit was granted, whether land, collateral, personal property or a commercial business, has been taxed already as property. It is alike unjust to tax all forms of credit, but the injustice is made glaring and palpable where the bond itself which secures the loan bears evidence that the borrower, who has already paid tax on the property, agrees to pay whatever tax may be levied on the debt. We believe the courts will sustain those assessors who refuse to levy this double tax, in violation alike of the requirement that all taxation shall be equal and uniform, and of the spirit of the new law specifying deduction for debt and the special provision for taxation of mortgages.—Oregonian.

A man has been arrested in Portland for stealing a turkey 20 years old. The authorities intend to send him to jail. What's the matter with an insane asylum?

Hurry up the Columbia River Glass Works. A firm of glass bottle manufacturers in Salem, N. J., has accepted an English order for its wares, the first shipment consisting of 1,000 gross of long necked bottles ordered by Lea & Perrin, manufacturers of Worcestershire sauce.

English country houses have fire in only a few sitting rooms, the halls are cold and there are no bath rooms. When the Romans occupied the same country years ago every villa was heated with hot air pipes and had both Turkish and cold plunge baths. Within one inclosure are the remains of a Roman house built more than sixteen years ago, perfectly fitted with heating and bathing appliances, and a modern house, six times the size of the other, warmed with four open grates.

That part of the Lord's prayer reading "lead us not into temptation" does not apply to the Oregon way of catching prisoners for selling whisky to Indians. This is our way: Select some poverty-stricken wretch, driven almost to desperation for the want of a dollar or two; send to him an Indian with a \$5 bill in one hand and an empty bottle in the other, pleading for him to be a go-between between the Indian and the drugstore, telling him he can have what is left after buying a pint of whisky; when he comes out with the liquor, nab him and bring the Indian and the deputy marshal up for prosecuting witnesses. This is a beautiful way to encourage innocent people to engage in a life of crime, for rare is it that he who after being once branded with the stigma of being a "jail-bird," has the moral hardihood to break away from a course of wrong-doing forced upon him. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil" is thus rendered "Lead us into temptation and encourage us to evil."

Burgard, of the lower house of the Kansas legislature, has given a sensational account of his experience in connection with attempts at bribery in the election of United States senator in that state. He says the proposition was made to him to stay away from the polls, and to get two others to do so for

\$7,500, and he was given to understand the money would come from Watson, who was said to have a barrel of money to spend, and everybody was trying to get his shovel into the pile. Burgard says he made up his mind, as the gang was trying to rob Watson, he would turn in and rob the gang. He told the man who made the proposition that he (Burgard) and two other men whom he named would not vote at all, though, of course, he intended to vote for Martin when the time came, as did the other two. They merely wanted to get hold of the money and then let the other fellows whistle, but the lobbyist would not trust him with the money, nor would he trust the man whom Burgard arranged to hold the money and bolt as soon as he got it. So the matter fell through.

TERRIBLY MIXED.

The Dispatch says there can be no doubt but what the last legislature mixed up things generally. One of the most important acts passed is the assessment laws, and now the assessors are studying what their duties are under the new order of things. They have one opinion and in the case of this county, as well as others, the judges and county courts have another. It is feared that the assessment may be made so that it will become invalid and then there would be no money to run the state, county, school or any other branch of our government. The law does not contemplate double assessment, yet it says that no indebtedness shall be deducted. If a man has a farm and he borrows \$5,000 on the property, gives his note and a mortgage, the party holding the note must pay on it as well as the borrower, which makes double assessment, unless the assessor sees fit not to assess the note. The fact of the matter is, the law, if correctly interpreted, has made exemption of evidences of indebtedness and virtually brought the assessment to a single standard, on real and personal property, carefully shielding money. When the merits of the new tax law are better understood and compared with the old mortgage tax law, the farmers, small property-owners, who are borrowers, will find that they have made a very serious mistake in the changed condition of affairs, and instead of relieving them they will be called upon to pay all the taxes and money or other evidence of indebtedness will go scot free. The new order of things, with the very extravagant appropriations of late session, will make the honest tax-payers carry a much heavier burden than they had under the old law.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a road department at Washington designed to improve the roads of the country for the convenience of those who use them. During the past four or five years this subject has been attracting a good deal of attention and has made a degree of headway that assures it a support from a strong public sentiment. If the people of this country expect to have better roads, for there is little doubt that they want them, they must turn to and substitute action for talking. If half the energy up to this time expended in swearing at the disgraceful clearings called roads had been used in one vigorous unsted protest to highway bodies, we should have roads today approaching those laid out in every other civilized country.

Another expedition for the exploration of Greenland and the Arctic regions is planned to leave in the early summer. At its head is Lieutenant R. E. Peary, of the United States navy, who but recently returned from a trip to that frigid country. He is now making a lecture tour of the states, with the proceeds of which he expects to pay the expenses of his next trip. He will finish his lectures about May 1st, and will go to Europe, where he will lecture in all the larger cities. It is expected that the expedition will start on the northern journey between the 15th and 30th of June, reach camp about the last of July, and be absent in all about two years. The party will be a small one, numbering only about ten men.

THE DALLES MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 23.—The movement in trade has been quiet during the past week. Prices in general have been firm and steady. The greater amount of business has been confined to groceries and provisions.

The dry goods dealers complain of dull times, and that trade in their line, is very slack and unsatisfactory. The produce market is getting short of supply, and with the increasing demand for all kinds of garden products, prices are higher. Cabbage may be quoted at 2-cents per lb. and the parsnip and turnip supply is nearly exhausted and are dearer. Potatoes and onions are in good stock and maintain their usual quotations. In seed potatoes, such as Early Rose, Goodrich and all the early varieties, there is said to be a scarcity, and prices for them are said to be at a sharp advance over ordinary grades. Eggs are scarcer and sellers are offered 15 to 16 cents per dozen in trade. Butter is more plentiful and fresh roll is quoted at 35 to 50 cents per roll. Poultry is scarce and buyers offer \$4 to \$5 per dozen. Green apples are very scarce and \$1.75

to \$2.00 per box is offered for common to choice. Feed, grain and hay have not changed in quotations, and the supply exceeds the demand. The wool outlook for 1893 is for a larger clip, and prices will not vary much from those of last year. These putting their wool on the market earliest will probably get top prices, as the late wool market seldom is satisfactory. The financial condition of the market is somewhat close but undoubtedly the next sixty days will reveal an easy tone in all branches. The cereal condition remains steady at a minimum. The following from the Telegram made up from the agricultural department reports will be read with interest.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The last monthly report from the department of agriculture announces that at present prospects indicate a wheat crop for 1893 of 2,347,968,635 bushels. This is an immense figure, and so many bushels could only be counted in aggregate. If the estimate finally comes within 100,000,000 of this it will be considered a fair guess. The department has a system by which it can tell very nearly what each country can produce. By this table the calculation is made. Thus it is as reliable as any forecast can be. Conditions of seasons may yet change this total by decreasing or increasing it materially. Wheat is the most important grain raised because it is the chief food staple. When the population of the world is considered, these two and a third billions of bushels do not seem so immeasurable in quantity. How quickly a diminishing in the supply is felt is shown by the high prices in wheat in 1891. The world must have it for food even if it cost a third more than the usual figure. Its failure in a locality that depends upon it is even worse. Russia's famine illustrates this. A great section that raises this crop alone was left almost without a berry of the grain, and the whole world was agonized with the awful stories of thousands dying of starvation upon the vast plains of that empire.

When the United States would again rejoice to see its farmers reap the benefits of high prices, yet it would be brutal to desire this by a repetition of another such experience in Russia. All good men must wish that these 2,347,968,635 bushels include a fair return from that land.

WHEAT—\$2 to 56c per bu.
 BARLEY—The market is nearly lifeless in barley, prices are down to 80 and 85 cents per 100 lbs.
 OATS—The oat market is stiff and offerings are light at \$1 25 cents per 100 lbs. Eye 75 cents per bushel.
 MILLSTUFFS—Bran and shorts are quoted at \$18 00 per ton, middlings \$22 50 to \$23 00 per ton. Rolled barley, \$23 00 to \$24 00 per ton. Shelled corn \$1 25 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Salem mill flour is quoted at \$4 25 per barrel. Diamond brand at \$3 75 per bbl. per ton and \$4 00 per bbl. retail.

HAY—Timothy hay ranges in price from \$12 00 to \$15 00 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$10 00 to \$12 00 per ton. There is no inquiry for oat hay, and prices are 0-1. Alfalfa hay is not much called for, and is quoted at \$10 00 to \$12 00 per ton. These quotations are for baled hay exclusively.

BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 40 to 50 cents per roll, in brine or dry salt we quote 30 to 40 cents per roll.

EGGS—The egg market is in good supply and good fresh eggs sell at 10 to 12c.

POULTRY—There is a fair demand for fowls for a home market and for shipment to Portland. Chickens are quoted at \$2 00 to \$3 00 per dozen; turkeys 8 to 10 cents per lb.; geese \$7 to \$8 per doz, and ducks \$5 to \$6 per dozen.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle is in moderate demand at \$3 00 per 100 weight gross to \$5 50 for extra good. Mutton is quoted at \$3 50 and \$4 50 per head. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight and 7 1/2 cents dressed.

STAPLE GROCERIES.
 COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 25c. Arabica, 25c.

SOAP—Golden C, in bbls or sack, \$5 00; Extra C, \$5 10; Dry granulated \$6 00; In boxes, D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2 00. Ex. C, \$1 85. GC \$1 75.
 SYRUP—\$2 00 @ 2 75 pr keg.
 RICE—Japan rice, 6 1/2 @ 7c; Island, rice, 7 cts.

BEANS—Small whites, 5 1/2 @ 6c; Pink, 4 1/2 @ 5c per 100 lbs.
 SALT—Liverpool, 50 lb sk, 65c; 100 lb sk, \$1 10; 200 lb sk, \$2 00. Stock salt, \$16 00 per ton.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 12c per lb, by box. Evaporated apples, 16c per lb. Dried grapes, 9 @ 10c per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
 POTATOES—Peerless, Buffalo whites, Snowflake and Burbank seedlings quoted at \$1 25 per 100 lbs. Extra good \$1.35.
 ONIONS—The market quotations for A 1 onions is \$1 30 @ 1 40 per 100 lbs.

GREEN FRUITS—Good apples sell for \$1 25 @ \$1 75 per box. Fall and early winter pears are quoted at 60 @ 75c per box.

HIDES AND FURS.
 HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 6 1/2c lb; green, 2 @ 2 1/2c; cattle 4c lb.
 SHEEP SKINS—75 @ 100 ea. Deer skins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 10, heavy 75c lb. Bear skins, 25 @ 30 ea; beaver, \$3 50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 @ 5 50; silver gray fox, \$10 @ \$25; red fox, \$3 25; grey fox, \$2 50 @ \$3; martin, \$1 @ \$1 25; mink, 50 @ 55c; coon, 25c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 40c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.
 WOOL—The market is reported 13 to 15

Blakeley & Houghton DRUGGISTS.

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A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

MISS ANNA PETER & CO.,

Fine Millinery!

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 Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Building Material and Dimension Timber, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, House Furnishings, Etc. Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Fish Boxes and Packing Cases.
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DRY Pine, Fir, Oak and Slab WOOD Delivered to any part of the city.

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THE DALLES, OREGON. This Popular House Has lately been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, and is now better than ever prepared to furnish the best Hotel accommodations of any house in the city, and at the very low rate of \$1 a day. First-Class Meals, 25c. Office of the fast and commodious opposition 800 to Dufor, Kingsley, Tygh Valley, Wapinitia. Warm Springs and Prineville is in the Hotel and persons going to Prineville can save \$4.00 by going on this Stage line.

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